Wellesley College News

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VOL. XXIV FRAMINGHAM AND WELLESLEY, MASS., MAY 31, 1917 No. 31

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Thursday, May 31. Christian Association Meeting, at Billings. Installation of officers.

Saturday, June 2. Tree Day in the afternoon. Senior serenade, in the evening.

Sunday, June 3. Morning Chapel. Speaker, Dr. Wm. P. Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church, of New York City.

Vespers. Special Music and Dr. Merrill.

Monday, June 4. Alternate Date for Tree Day.

Wednesday, June 6. Final Step Singing.

Sunday, June 10. Morning Chapel, Rev. J. Austin Richards, of the Mt. Vernon Church of Boston.

Vespers. Special Music.

Tuesday, June 12. Float Night. Crew Competition.

STUDIO RECEPTION TRANSFORMS THE BARN.

Society Tau Zeta Epsilon held its Studio Reception at the Barn, Saturday evening, May 26. Guests were ushered into a spacious and artistically furnished room whose non-resemblance to our familiar Barn was both startling and gratifying. A combination of comfortable wicker chairs, beautiful rugs, softly-lighted lamps and effective hangings had transformed it quite beyond recognition. It was an artistic and satisfying setting for the presentations which followed.

The first picture, Franz Hals' "Youth with a Mandolin," left the spectators quite breathless with amazement at its perfect representation. The arc light effect gave a surprising illusion of flatness. This, as well as the skillful arrangement of light and shade in the picture, and the rich color, brought the beauty and reality of the Dutch painter's art vividly before the audience.

The other pictures all carried out this striking portrait effect. The costumes were picturesque and very beautiful in their color and adaptation to the originals of the Dutch artists. The value of the study of these pictures has been increased, as Romola Johnson explained, by the facilities for using in almost every case, the original portrait in the New York collections. There was a completeness of detail in their presentation, and a beauty and richness of color, which showed careful and artistic work. The control and poise of the models also added to the value of the "portraits from life."

The musical program, given by Mrs. George E. Howes and Mrs. Salter, was most enjoyable. Mrs. Salter is an exponent of the best in American song music. The program:

1. Youth with a Mandolin — *Franz Hals*
   Model, Virginia Alcock, 1918
2. Dreamer at the Window — *Nicholas Maes*
   Model, Lidoira Putney, 1918
3. The Laughing Cavalier — *Franz Hals*
   Model, Marjorie Stickney, 1918
4. Lady at a Casement — *Jan van Der Mea*
   Model, Theodore Holmes, 1917

   Cycle of Songs:

   A Night in Nashipur — *Mary Turner Salter*
   Mrs. Howes, Mrs. Salter
5. Portrait of a Man — *Rembrandt Harmensvan Riju*
   Model, Gladys Watkins, 1918
6. Young Girl Peeling Apples — *Nicholas Maes*
   Model, Lorena Reynolds, 1917
7. La Bohemienne — *Franz Hals*
   Model, K. Elizabeth Davison, 1918
8. Titus (Rembrandt's Son) — *Rembrandt Harmensvan Riju*
   Model, Agnes Lange, 1918

EX-PRESIDENT HAZARD PRESENTS THE ANTIPHONAL ORGAN.

Ex-president Hazard presented the new antiphonal organ to the college last Sunday evening, May 27. In giving it, she expressed the hope that it would serve as an inspiration through its beauty in solos, but also as an accompaniment to the hymns. Ex-President Hazard spoke of the presentation of the old organ, the first gift of Wellesley's alumnæ to the college. It was in 1900 that the Wellesley College Choir was organized, and ever since then the chapel music has meant much to the members of the college. How much more it will mean with the new organ can hardly be estimated.

Service List

Processional: 810, "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven," *John Goss*

Invocation

Hymn: 459, "Holy off'rings, rich and rare." *Richard Redhead*

Psalm: LXV

Gloria Patri

Scripture Reading

Address and Presentation
Ex-President Hazard

Improvisation displaying the stops of the Antiphonal organ.

Soprano Solo: "Handel's Largo" *H. C. M.*

Congregation and Choir: "Freedom's Bride"
(Words by Caroline Hazard; music by H. C. Macdougall)

Organ: Evening Bells and Cradle Song *W. C. Macfarlane*

Prayers (*with choral responses*)

Recessional: 632, "Glorious things of thee are spoken." *Haydn*

Antiphon *E. J. Hopkins*

Specification of the Antiphonal Organ.

8 ft.	Open Diapason	(Characteristic organ tone)
8 ft.	Gedackt	(Soft and flute-like)
8 ft.	Viol d'Orchestre	(Pungent string-tone)
8 ft.	Viol d'Orchestre Celeste	(Two sets of pipes, one slightly out of tune with the other)
4 ft.	Flute	(Round and brilliant tone)
8 ft.	Muted Viol	(Delicate string-tone)
8 ft.	Muted Viol Celeste	(Two sets of pipes)
8 ft.	Horn	(Full, mellow reed)
8 ft.	Vox Humana	(Soft, imitative reed, transferred from the Chancel organ; its place is filled by an Orchestral Oboe)
16 ft.	Bourdon	(These two stops displayed together, belong to the pedals; they have deep, foundation tone)
8 ft.	Gedackt	
	Chimes	(Twenty-one steel bars, placed in the loft, over the auditorium)

There are 693 pipes in the Antiphonal organ (645 manual and 48 pedal). All the pipes are enclosed in a swell-box, three sides of which are made of cement. This box is sound-proof, or nearly so. Its fourth side has shutters which may be opened and closed, gradually or all at once, at the will of the organist. When fully opened the volume of tone is surprisingly large.

The wind for both the Chancel and Antiphonal

(Concluded on page 3, column 1)

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

Unlike most last meetings of the season, the final Student Government meeting on Wednesday, May 22, did more than thank and say good-bye. The students of Wellesley had come together chiefly to consider the new constitution proposed and formulated for the Association by Eleanor Blair and her committee composed of President Pendleton, Miss Avery, Miss Gamble, Mrs. Hodder, Mr. Sheffield, Mr. Cottrell, Dorothy Rhodes, Katherine Timberman, Josella Vogelius, Helen Potter, Ruth Coleman, Josephine January and Katharine Taylor. To be sure, this was by no means the only business brought up before the meeting, but it was understood to be the main feature.

Events proceeded as usual, the reading of the minutes being followed by some interesting reports which Dorothy Rhodes called for. Helen Potter, representative of the Village Seniors, commended the new method of assigning one faculty advisor to girls in the same district, and at the same time gasped the opportunity to thank the dwellers in the village, seniors and freshmen, for their helpful cooperation during the past year. Katharine Timberman, as chairman of the Executive Board, cheered us with the report that, in the twenty-six meetings the board had had before it a very much smaller number of special cases of discipline than had been presented last year. As Fire Captain, Janet Doe told us of the few minor changes that have been made in the routine, and urged us to have more fire drills in the Barn this coming year. Florence West, Chairman of the Advisory Board, reported the installation of a card catalogue system, and an other innovation in the attendance of members of this committee of meetings of the Village Improvement Association, as a means of keeping the college and village more closely united. The final report by Julia Brannock, was most optimistic in its account of the past work of the Advertising Committee in efficiently supplying posters to meet the requests of the various college organizations, and in her hopes for still greater efficiency in the coming year.

There followed then the election of a Fire Chief for the year of 1917-1918, and while her votes were being counted, the meeting voiced its approval of a change in one of the rules in the Gray Book, which now reads that students of Wellesley College may stay in the Copley Plaza until 6:15 P. M. Still greater enthusiasm was expressed when Marjorie Stickney was announced elected.

The attention of the meeting next centered itself on the new constitution for Student Government, modelled after the constitution of the United States, and so planned that its execution will indubitably prove a means of banishing much of the present lamented red tape. A short discussion followed the reading, in which the details of the constitution were made clear, the association voted unanimously in favor of the plan. The new constitution does not become effective until passed upon by the Academic Council and the Board of Trustees, but student opinion is that it will meet with no serious opposition.

Further business to come before the meeting consisted in a plea by Flora Lindsay for members of the Collegiate Periodical League, which takes charge of supplying the soldiers with books and magazines, and from Helen Blake a few words relevant to Red Cross knitting, Liberty Loan Bonds, and further War Relief work, as

(Concluded on page 3, column 1)

Board of Editors

DOROTHY S. GREENE, 1918, Editor-in-Chief.
LOUISE STOCKBRIDGE, 1918, Associate Editor.
MARY B. JENKINS, 1903, Alumnæ General Secretary and Alumnæ Editor.
ELISABETH PATCH, 1916, Business Manager.
ELISABETH MARIS, 1917, Assistant Business Manager.

REPORTERS.

KATHERINE DONOVAN, 1918. DOROTHY COLLINS, 1919.
ALICE WHARTON, 1918. ROSE PHELPS, 1919.
ADELE RUMPF, 1919. JEANETTE MACK, 1919.
ELEANOR SKERRY, 1920.

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LAKEVIEW PRESS, PRINTERS, FRAMINGHAM, MASS

THE *NEWS*—A MEDIUM.

Two-thirds of the subscriptions of *The Wellesley College News* come from the Alumnæ! The undergraduate body appreciates this proof of the vital interest which the alumnae feel in what we are doing in college today. That we still have a common bond in the *News* with the Wellesley of other years would be reason enough, if there were no others, for the existence of our paper. The columns are always open to alumnae and we welcome their suggestions. The "Free Press," as is natural, most often receive contributions. It is difficult to measure the benefit to be derived from one free press written in a stimulating style, on a vital subject at an appropriate time. Articles, particularly when contributed by alumnae whose work since college has led them to write with authority, are of practical value. Such a free press, is the one appearing in this issue of the *News*. "The Second Line of Defense,—A Call to Arms," begs for a renewed interest in behalf of the child, at this time when so much depends upon the future of our nation. *The Wellesley College News* has achieved a new success when it has the good fortune to print articles of so definite a value as the one contributed this week by Miss Applegate.

CURRENT EVENTS AT CHAPEL.

The keen interest displayed at chapel the day Mr. Sachs spoke to us about the Liberty Loan, would indicate that our morning services need not be as monotonous as we sometimes feel they are. That it was a distinct innovation to have a subject of outside interest presented in such a vital manner at that time, no one will deny. To the majority it was a matter that called for earnest thought and discussion during the day. Those girls who had not been there, were heard to express their regret. Was not this a novel situation, when girls are sorry to have missed morning chapel? Would "Go to chapel" weeks ever have originated if such a feeling were prevalent? Indeed it would seem that we have here the clue to the problem of attendance at chapel. "Chapel Weeks," in reality, are never successful, except as they, more or less, fill the chapel with girls who in an attempt to remedy the situation, have pledged themselves to go. Actually, a forced attendance accomplishes no good. Only in so far as we can make the services so vital that the girls will feel they can not afford to miss them, will we accomplish anything real. In our Sunday morning services we have indicated that, at a time like this, to discuss abstract morals, religion, ethics, is to mark us as asleep to the great world events. Shall we in our daily living, in our morning chapel which shall set the spirit for the day, do any less? Our faculty have shown us in many ways their tremendous interest in the current of events. Each one has his own point of view from which the problems of the day are seen. Can we afford to miss any interpretation of these great problems that present themselves to-day? Surely a short comment on the great world activities, presented to us by the leader of morning chapel, could not fail to be so vital that everyone would realize that in staying away she was missing something of distinct interest to every intelligent college girl.

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements which appear in this column.

THE SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE—A CALL TO ARMS

The publication in the Wellesley College News of the College scheme for mobilization for personal efficiency and patriotic service might well have a vital connection with a point made by Miss Simpson, reported on the same page, "The woman's first job is to be sure that the job nearest her is being done a little better than it has been done in the past."

Over and beyond the "daily grind" there is defensive warfare to be waged, for the work of years is in danger of being thoughtlessly destroyed, our ideals of work and education set aside as a war measure. We must rally to this, the Second Line of Defense, on whose strength more than upon the army and navy, depends the future of our country, for this is the line that protects the children. The New Republic† of April 21st sounds this note, and reminds us that "successful war now demands an intensification rather than a disjointing of normal social processes."

The Emperor of Japan, at the time of the Russian-Japanese War, refused to allow the drafting of any school teacher or the use of any school building for military purposes. "We must not sacrifice the education of our children during the stress of war," he said, "for we shall need wiser citizens in the future than we have today."

England at the present time is wishing she had not used her children so recklessly. Cecil Leeson, in "The Child and the War"‡ tells a story which should save us from the mistakes made by England and France at the beginning of the war, England rushed her children into industry in an effort to increase industrial output. Enormous wages were paid to children, restrictions on working hours in certain industries were suspended, schools were left to shift for themselves, and most of the child welfare work abandoned. Even children, it was urged, should do their bit. The Committee on the Health of Munitions Workers reported that in May, 1916, 15,753 children had been exempted from school to go to work, that in 1915 probably 45,000 children between twelve and fifteen, in excess of the usual number, and from 150,000 to 200,000 of eleven and twelve had left school without permission, to go to work.

The results were inevitable. The harmful effects on mind and body are just beginning to show, while Juvenile Delinquency among children of the ages exempted from school increased 34% in 1915. Moreover it was found that long hours for women and girls materially decreased their output. England has now returned as far as possible to her normal program of enforced school laws, welfare work and restricted labor hours. France has prohibited night work for girls under eighteen and discourages it for girls under twenty-one. The cost of these war expedients was too great.

Many have expressed doubts as to the danger of our falling into these errors, but indications show that we are headed that way. We must throw our efforts into this Second Line of Defense if we are to keep the burden of the war from the shoulders of the children.

Dr. Josephine Baker, of the New York Bureau of Child Hygiene has said that fifteen of every hundred children in the secondary schools of New York suffer from mal-nutrition, the largest number of hungry children ever recorded by the New York Board of Health, and this in time of peace.‡ What will the percentage be in six months? Yet, as the children's need grows more acute, it becomes increasingly difficult not only to extend the present school lunch system, planned to meet this need, but even to keep it intact.

Like France and England we are trying to increase our labor supply. From an acquaintance with many of the workers in the great packing industries, and by virtue of its position in the Yards, The University of Chicago Settlement has been informed of the influence of war time on labor conditions in the Stock Yards, doubtless a fair example of any great industry stimulated by war orders. Almost without exception the men are working overtime, many fifteen hours a day. Of five hundred women working in one of the great packing houses, 80% were married and had young babies. They were working in the night shifts, till the survey quoted brought out the fact that they were sleeping on the average, three and four hours out of the twenty-four. Their employer, a public spirited man, stopped the night work, but had he not chosen to do so, there was no legislation to impel him.

Despite a law to the contrary, however, munitions factories in Connecticut found ways to evade the law and employ women and girls as young as sixteen overtime, and on night shifts.* This was a year before the United States entered the war. Since then a bill has come before the New York legislature to exclude from the provisions of the labor law with regard to hours, women and minors over sixteen engaged in the manufacture of military supplies for the United States. In March, the New York State Industrial Commission exempted from the one-day-rest-in-seven law a well known Aeroplane company. Enthusiasts have suggested suspension of school for two months in order to send the children to the farms. It has also been urged that the place of enlisted miners be filled by boys of fourteen. These are some of the signs that we are in a fair way to follow England's bad example in setting aside labor and school attendance legislation.

Is it less harmful for children to pass their childhood at hard work for long hours in time of war than in time of peace? Will the fact that their labor is needed help mothers who work to keep their babies alive? Although it has been found that children exempted from school and working on farms show a high percentage of retarding, we are contemplating wholesale exemption if we countenance indiscriminate shipping of children to farms. Should war conditions bring about an increase of Juvenile Delinquency, we may be unprepared to handle the problem as well as in time of peace. Of the twelve officers of the Juvenile Protective Association in Chicago, nine, were recently dismissed because of lacks of funds. The Settlements, school lunches, fresh air camps, playgrounds, and other centers of social service which depended upon contributions have been the first to feel the pinch of war retrenchments, in spite of the necessity for increased effort to maintain a sane and normal social atmosphere. Volunteers are very scarce. The club work of this settlement, for example, has depended upon volunteer workers from the University of Chicago and different parts of

†The New Republic, April 21.
‡Special Bulletin, The American Association for Labor Legislation, April, 1917.

‡Child Labor Bulletin, National Child Labor Committee, February, 1917.
*The New Republic, May 5, 1917, Children in War.

the city. Now, however, with a greater need than ever for recreation of all sorts, the volunteers are drilling, or doing Red Cross work. I do not wish to detract from the value of such service, but surely there is as much need to look after the growing children as there is to prepare to tend the wounded.

Here lies the work, in any case, ready to be done. The Council of National Defense urges that no standards protecting women and children be lowered at present.* England considered the lowering of the standards a temporary expedient, but as the war dragged on into an endurance test she found that she was wasting the future and not gaining by it in the present. "The nation is under solemn obligation to secure that the rising generation shall grow up strong and hardy both in body and character" this is the message from England, three years at war, to America, on the threshold of the war.

In his message to Congress urging war, President Wilson said, "My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe the thought of the nation has been altered by them."

The National Child Labor Committee has prepared a war time program for those who believe that the nation's ideals are still intact, that we stand for the same principles we have tried to uphold in the past, and who would serve in such a way that, while working for the greatest efficiency in war, are still building for constructive peace. They suggest three lines of effort.

1. Oppose all attempts to break down the school system in your vicinity either by relaxing enforcement of compulsory education laws or by cutting down school funds.
2. Oppose all attempts to break down labor laws in your own state.
3. Support as usual all local and national social agencies.

Remember it would take but a short time to destroy what it has taken years to build.

D. Q. Applegate, 1912.

University of Chicago Settlement, Chicago, Ill.

*Leaflet 69, National Child Labor Committee.

Ex-President Hazard Presents Antiphonal Organ.

(Continued from page 1)

organs is supplied by a 7 and ½ horse-power Orgoblo.

The builders of the organ are The J. W. Steere and Son Organ Company, Springfield, Mass. The organ has been erected under the careful superintendence of Mr. C. A. Bowen, and the complicated electric wiring has been done by Mr. F. C. Lamb.

The combined organs have 55 speaking stops.

The organ addition has cost $5,925, of which the Trustees voted $925 from the College funds. The remainder has been contributed by the following persons:—Miss Pendleton, President of the College, Miss Hazard, Ex-President of the College, Mr. Greene, President of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Farlow, a trustee, Miss E. G. Houghton, one of the donors of the chapel, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gage, of Wellesley, Mr. C. G. Hamilton, M. A., Associate Professor of Music, Mr. H. C. Macdougall, Mus. D., Professor of Music and members of the Choir also contributed.

The Old Order Changeth.

(Continued from page 1)

well as thanks for the support given the War Relief Committee this year.

As there appeared to be no further business for consideration, Dorothy Spellisy proposed a rising vote of thanks to Dorothy Rhodes, Helen Potter, Eleanor Blair, and the Executive Board and Committee, and in so doing she expressed the sentiment of the entire college as well as of those present who showed their hearty appreciation of the good work of the out-going officers. Dorothy Rhodes closed the meeting with her expression of gratitude for the support of the organization.

A. B. K. 1918.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR STUDENT GOVERNMENT.

Whereas, We the students of Wellesley College, desire to assume individually and collectively a responsibility for the conduct of Wellesley students in their college life, and thus to promote loyalty and self-control in the college community, we do hereby, in accordance with the "Agreement between the Faculty and the Students," organize ourselves into an association.

ARTICLE 1.

NAME.

This Association shall be called the Wellesley Student-Government Association.

ARTICLE 2.

PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Association shall be to control the management of all matters concerning the conduct of students in their college life that are not academic in nature, except such as are reserved to the jurisdiction of the Faculty by the terms of the Agreement.

ARTICLE 3.

MEMBERS.

All students of Wellesley College are subject to the operation of this constitution, and are therefore members of this Association.

ARTICLE 4.

ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. *Officers.* The officers of this Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The President and the Vice-President shall be elected from the incoming Senior class; the Secretary and the Treasurer, from the incoming Junior class.

Section 2. *House of Representatives.* The legislation of this Association shall be initiated in a House of Representatives made up as follows:

1. The presidents of the college houses.
2. The village seniors (not including the Vice-President of this Association and the Vice-President of the Christian Association) elected by such manner as the Senate shall determine.
3. Ten seniors, twenty-five juniors, and twenty sophomores elected at large by their respective classes.
4. Fifteen freshmen, elected by freshmen upon a representative plan to be determined by the House.

Section 3. *Senate.* The executive work of this Association shall be centralized in a Senate made up as follows:

1. Faculty and administrative members—
   a. The President of the College or her deputy.
   b. Four members of the faculty and administration elected by the Academic Council.
2. Student members—
   a. The President of the Association (presiding).
   b. The Vice-President of the Association.
   c. The Secretary.
   d. The Treasurer.
   e. One Sophomore member (acting as recording secretary).
   f. One Freshman member (acting as clerk).

(Continued on page 6, column 1)

Aloha Camps For Girls

Locations: South Fairlee, Vt., Fairlee, Vt., and Pike, N. H.
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Fun, Frolic, Friendships.
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LIBERTY BONDS FOR SALE!

Mr. Paul Sachs, a lecturer in the Art Department, spoke in morning chapel on Wednesday, May 23, upon the subject of buying Liberty Bonds. He emphasized the fact that by lending money to the government one could best serve her country at present. Billions have to be raised, and it is up to the people of the country to show their support and loyalty by denying themselves luxuries and by subscribing to the Liberty Bonds. These bonds are a safe investment, yielding 3½% at present, and, when the government is forced to pay higher interest, can be exchanged for bonds paying the increased amount. The bonds can be bought back by the government after fifteen years, but must be bought by the government after thirty years. The Liberty bonds can be bought at any bank or post-office for fifty dollars and up. At the time of application for a bond, 2% must be paid; on June 28, 18%; July 20, 20%; August 15, 30%; and on August 30, 30%. The local banks have offered a system by which a bond can be bought through them by paying a fiftieth of the value of the bond each week, so that the bond is paid for within a year. For this service the banks charge 3½% interest on the money forwarded, but allow the purchaser 3½% on the amount paid.

That every one who can possibly afford it should buy a Liberty bond is a fact not to be questioned. It is for America to wake-up and back the Administration in carrying on this peoples' war. Just now the demand is for money. Those who can should buy these bonds; those who cannot should use their power and persuasive ability in influencing others to buy them. Every girl has an opportunity to serve her country this summer by turning bond-saleswoman.

COLLEGE NOTES.

(In the future this column is to be confined to personal items concerning students, faculty, and others on our campus or closely associated with the college. Please send notes of interest to the Editor at the News Office, Chapel basemen, or drop in the contribution box on the News bulletin before 9.00 A. M. Monday).

State Club Meetings

At the meeting of the Southern Club, Thursday, May 24 at A. K. X., the following officers for the year 1917-1918 were elected: President, Margaret Babcock, 1918; vice-president, Mary Elizabeth Chinn, 1918; secretary, Marion Blair, 1919.

The Pacific Club elected its officers for next year at a meeting held Friday evening, May 25 at Phi Sigma. The officers are: President, Helen McKinnon, 1918; secretary and treasurer, Ruth Bolgiano, 1920.

Helen Broe was elected president of the Maine Club at a meeting held Saturday, May 26. The other officers for 1917-'18 are Vice-President, Katherine Vose, '19, Treasurer, Helen Marr, '20, and Secretary, Henrietta Driscoll, '20.

On Friday, May 25th, thirty-one New Jersey girls met at the Pit to get acquainted and celebrate New Jersey Day. The usual things were in order; hot dogs, rolls, doughnuts and coffee, and singing around the fire. A special message from Governor Edge was read, reminding us of the salient part New Jersey has always taken for the nation. We feel sure that all Wellesley New Jersey girls will loyally answer the call of their state and nation in this present crisis. B. T., 1918.

Deutscher Verein.

The Deutscher Verein announced its new officers at the meeting held Friday evening, May 25, at T. Z. E.: President, Agnes Lange, 1918; vice-president, Isabelle Bassett, 1918; treasurer, Beatrice Putney, 1919; secretary, Constance Loftus, 1919.

Helen McKeag was hostess at a dinner party given at A. K. X. on Monday evening in honor of Harriet Fuller, '17, whose engagement to Albert W. Claflin, Ph.B., Sc.M., Ph.G., Ph.C., Phar.D., Brown, '06, was announced.

Helen Dodd, '19, was maid of honor, and Rachel Brown, '17, and Elisabeth Patch, '16, were among the bridesmaids at the wedding of Margaret Dodd, '16, to Alexander Ector Orr Munsell, Harvard '18, which was solemnized in the Houghton Memorial Chapel on Tuesday evening, 29 May.

The 1917 Legenda Board entertained the News and Magazine Boards with a canoe trip on Decoration Day.

Through the courtesy of the Arthur P. Schmidt Co., music publishers of Boston, the college is the recipient of one thousand copies of Miss Hazard's and Mr. Macdougall's new national anthem, *Great Freedom's Bride*. Copies are on sale at the bookstore.

Professor Hart gave the Phi Beta Kappa address to the women students of Brown University in Providence on Saturday, May 26th, at the home of Professor and Mrs. Francis Allinson.

The engagement of Marion C. Carrick, 1918, to Albert G. Curry, Allegheny, 1916, and Boston University School of Theology, 1919, was announced at a tea given by Flora Lindsay at Zeta Alpha on Thursday, May 24.

NO MORE VISITING JUNIORS AND SENIORS.

After a very careful and thoughtful consideration of the question, the Christian Association Board has decided not to appoint a Village Committee, that is visiting Juniors and Seniors, this year. Miss Pendleton, Miss Tufts, several other members of the faculty, heads of houses, and many students have felt that this committee is unnecessary. This year there will be four more Village Seniors than usual; consequently each district will include only 30 or 40 girls, a number with which one senior can easily keep in personal touch. It is to be understood that this plan of doing without Visiting Juniors and Seniors is only an experiment for this year and does not necessarily continue in following years. If, during the year, it is found that there is a need for girls to help the Village Seniors in their districts a committee will be appointed. The only way to ascertain the true value of this committee is to try this experiment. If the Board next year feels that Visiting Juniors and Seniors are necessary and decides to appoint them, the whole system will be all the stronger because of this test. The Board wishes to thank all those girls who showed their interest and enthusiasm by signing up, and hopes that it may use them in some other part of the Christian Association work.

Anna F. Paton.

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PARLIAMENT of FOOLS

THE EFFECT OF DESCARTES.

Last night I was dreaming—
But now was I dreaming?
I've dreamt I was dreaming
Quite often before.

But assume I was dreaming—
But often in dreaming
I've assumed I was dreaming
And dreamt as before.

But assuming in dreaming
That I dreamed I was dreaming
That I assumed I was dreaming
As I've done before.

But most always in dreaming
I've assumed that in dreaming
I've dreamt I was dreaming.
I'll argue no more!

M. B. R., 1919.

IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

I've just had my examination
In first aid to the injured; and say,
From what the examining doctor
Told me, I must have got A.

He asked me just millions of questions,
I responded quite promptly, and this
Was the general trend of my answers
Though there may be a few that I miss.

The clavicles join on the femur
The Figure 8 goes on the chin
Give whiskey for tibial fracture
To bandage start out and work in.

Sunstroke usually happens in summer
Give pneumonia for one in a fit;
Or perhaps it's ammonia—no matter
Give half of one glassful of it.

The pupils are large and dilated
When one's poisoned by opium drug.
When a person is drowned quite severely
You roll him around in a rug.
There are three kinds of germs, straight
and curly;
The Humorous in one's funny bone.
One splint for a bruise and a doctor
Is the treatment when one is alone.

Well, when I got through he was gazing
At me with a wondering stare
And he said with a most gracious accent
"Miss Browning, your knowledge is rare!
May I say—and believe me I mean it—
Your patients will not suffer long
For you'll have them in very slow order
In a shape where just nothing is wrong.

Their rest will be long and unbroken
And all over the world 'twill be said
How peace and undisturbed quiet
Are the benefits got from First-Aid."

M. B. R., 1919.

WAR AND THE WOMAN.

The war is not all bad when it counts as direct by-products 6,000,000 women voters in England, inevitable enfranchisement for Russian women, and equal suffrage for four large Canadian provinces. In this we agreed with Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, editor of The Woman's Journal, when she made the statement to the Equal Suffrage League in Billings Hall, Friday evening, May 25th. America has also kept pace, with fifteen victories in six months; giving complete equal suffrage to nine states, and the restricted ballot to the women of seven other states. Dorothy Roberts announced the results of the election of next year's officers: President, Barbara Tompkins; senior member and executive board, Mildred Faris; junior member, Evelyn Söderland; secretary-treasurer, Helen Santmeyer.

M. B., '19.

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MISS MARJORIE HISCOX, Assistant Principal.

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PERKINS GARAGE,

69 CENTRAL STREET, WELLESLEY, MASS.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR STUDENT GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 3)

SECTION 4. *Cabinet.* As a source of responsible advice the Association shall have a Cabinet composed of the heads of the major college organizations, viz.:—

1. The President of the Student Government Association (presiding).
2. The Vice-President of the Student Government Association.
3. The President of the Barnswallows.
4. The President of the Athletic Association.
5. The President of the Christian Association.
6. The Fire Chief.
7. The Editor-in-Chief of the College NEWS.
8. The President of the Senior class.
9. The President of the Junior class.
10. The President of the Sophomore class.
11. The President of the Freshman class.

ARTICLE 5.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

SECTION 1. Of the Officers.

1. The President shall call together and preside over all meetings of the Senate and the Cabinet. She shall carry to either the Senate or the House of Representatives, as the case demands, the results of Cabinet conferences; and may address the House, but not vote with it.

2. The Vice-President shall assume the duties of the President in the absence or at the request of the President, and shall act as Executive officer for undergraduates in the village.

3. The Secretary shall keep a list of the members of the Association, she shall attend to its correspondence, post notices of its elections and mass meetings, and shall publish promptly the action of the Senate on legislation referred to it by the House. She shall give the Librarian of the college for the "Historical Collection," on or before Commencement Day of each year, a complete collection of programs, and all public meetings of the organization, and any other historical material of interest.

4. The Treasurer shall have charge of the finances of the Association, disbursement being made subject to the approval of the President. At the close of the fiscal year she shall submit them with vouchers, to an experienced auditor approved by the Student Government Association and College Administration.

SECTION 2. *Of the House of Representatives.*

1. The House of Representatives shall elect its speaker, its secretary, and such other officers and committee as it deems necessary.

2. The committee work of the House shall be transacted by committees not restricted in their membership to the members of the House.

3. The House shall legislate on all matters within the jurisdiction of the Association. Its legislation shall be subject to the approval of the Senate.

SECTION 3. *Of the Senate.*

1. The Senate shall deal with all matters of discipline, except matters of academic routine and such cases as are dealt with by the President of the College acting alone.

2. The Senate shall regulate in general all undergraduate activities not academic in nature, except such matters as by the faculty-student agreement are reserved to the college authorities. The activities under Senate regulation shall include the student publications, all athletic events, and in general all student entertainments.

3. The student members of the Senate shall carry on such routine work of regulation as the Senate may commit to their charge.

4. The committee work of the Senate shall be transacted by committees not restricted in their membership to the members of the Senate.

5. The Senate shall decide the precise time and manner of all elections.

6. The Senate shall exercise a veto power over all legislation passed by the House of Representatives.

7. Any four of the faculty members of the Senate may exercise conjointly a suspensory veto over the Senate's action by referring it to the Academic Council for decision.

SECTION 4. *Of the Cabinet.*

The Cabinet shall meet every month for conference on college problems and interest, and shall through its chairman offer advice to the Senate and the House of Representatives as occasions arise.

ARTICLE 6.

REFERENDUM.

SECTION 1. The Senate's action upon any measure passed by the House shall take effect after the lapse of two weeks from its time of publication, during which period the measure is subject to the demand of a referendum vote upon it by the student body. If not sustained by such a referendum, it shall be returned to the Senate for reconsideration.

SECTION 2. A referendum vote of the student body may be had on a petition signed by at least twenty-five per centum of the students of each class or on a written request of five members of the Senate filed with the Clerk of the Senate. All referenda blanks shall be obtained from the Clerk of the Senate and all signatures shall be counted, checked and certified by the Clerk.

SECTION 3. A measure that has been defeated by a referendum vote of the student body shall not be brought up more than once thereafter within the same college year.

ARTICLE 7.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. Meetings of the whole Association for purposes of discussion may be called by the President at any time, or by a written request signed by twenty-five members of each class and filed with the Secretary of the Association.

SECTION 2. An annual meeting of the whole Association shall be held within a week after the close of the fall registration, at which the Constitution and By-laws of the Association shall be read.

SECTION 3. The Senate and the House of Representatives shall hold regular meetings at times publicly bulletined.

ARTICLE 8.

AMENDMENTS.

Any amendment to this Constitution must be proposed by at least one hundred members of the Association. This amendment must be submitted to the Clerk of the House in writing, and be signed by the members proposing it. Such amendments to the constitution (or by-laws) shall not become valid until a copy of such amendments, dated and signed by the President of the College and by the President of the Association is in the files of the Senate, and a copy similarly dated and signed, has been placed in the office of the President of the College. The proposed amendment shall be posted, at least two weeks before it is presented for discussion, and the vote shall not be taken till at least two weeks after its first discussion. A two-thirds majority vote of the House shall refer the amendment to the Association, a two-thirds majority vote both of the Association and the Academic Council shall be required for its adoption.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. *Of the Officers.*

1. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by ballot by the Association. The President shall be elected not later than June 1, and before the election of the Senate President; and the remaining officers within two weeks after the election of the President. The term of office shall be one college year.

2. Nominations for President shall be made by informal ballot at least three days before election. The three nominees receiving the highest number of votes shall be considered candidates for the office of President. A tie between two nominees may make the number of candidates four.

3. Nominations for Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be made at least three days before election. The three nominees for each office having the highest number of votes shall be considered candidates for that office. A tie between two nominees may make the number of candidates four.

4. A plurality of votes cast shall elect all officers of the Association.

SECTION 2. *Of the House of Representatives.*

1. All questions of order shall be decided by Roberts' "Rules of Order."

2. Except in cases of special emergency, notice of any proposed meeting shall be posted on the Association bulletin board at least three days before the time appointed for the meeting.

3. Any amendment to the By-Laws of the Association shall be proposed by at least thirty members of the House. Such amendment shall be presented to the Clerk in writing, and be signed by the persons presenting it.

4. Members of the Association may attend meetings of the House sitting apart from the representative body and having no part in its deliberations.

SECTION 3. *Of the Senate.*

1. The sophomore member of the Senate shall be elected by her class.

2. The freshman member of the Senate shall at the beginning of the college year be appointed for temporary service in the same manner as the chairman of the freshman class. After the freshman class has organized, it shall elect its senate member.

SECTION 4. *Of the Whole Association.*

1. A voluntary contribution of thirty-five cents shall be requested annually of each member.

2. Administration of the College Houses.
   a. Each college house shall have a House Committee, composed of Head of the House, the House President, the House Vice-President, and a chairman of each floor. This Committee, together with the proctors whom it may appoint, shall form a House Council, whose duties shall be to enforce all rules of the Association pertaining to the government of the houses.
   b. Presidents and Vice-Presidents shall be elected before the close of college in the spring. Recommendations for the office of House President shall be made by the Senate.
   c. The House Committee shall have power to impose such penalties for the infringement of house rules as shall have been approved by the Senate. The House Committee, at its discretion, may relegate its judical power to the Senate.
   d. There shall be meetings of the House Presidents at intervals throughout the year.

3. *The Fire Chief*—election and duties.
   A Fire Chief shall be elected annually by ballot by the Association. She shall be responsible for the enforcement of the rules and regulations of the Fire Drill System, call monthly meetings of the Fire Brigade and attend meetings of the Cabinet.

4. Every member of the College is expected to call the attention of the Senate to such failure in the enforcement of the Association's rules as should

(Concluded on page 8, column 3)

Alumnæ Department

AMELIA AVERY HALL, 1884.

On Sunday afternoon, May 6th, a service was held in Houghton Memorial Chapel in memory of Amelia Avery Hall who was for many years the senior teacher at Walnut Hill School. Miss Hall was a member of the class of 1884 of Wellesley College. From the time she entered college throughout her life, she exerted a strong influence in upholding the highest ideals of Wellesley life and thought. Those who knew her will never forget her beautiful character and the charm of her winning personality.

The service on May 6th was an expression of joy and gratitude by her friends that the opportunity was given them to know such a life and to experience the inspiration of its influence. The pupils and teachers of Walnut Hill School occupied the front seats in the Chapel, while former members of the school at present students in Wellesley filled the choir stalls. Members of Miss Hall's family together with graduates of the school, associates of college days, a large number of friends from the vicinity, filled the main body of the Chapel. Following a beautiful organ prelude by Professor Macdougall and the singing of one of Miss Hall's favorite hymns, Love Divine all love excelling, the Reverend Bower Eddy, the principal speaker of the afternoon, read from the scriptures and offered prayer. Miss Bigelow of the Walnut Hill School spoke of the long friendship between Miss Hall and Miss Conant and Miss Bigelow, the principals of the Walnut Hill School, dating from the year in which the three entered Wellesley as members of the same class. She spoke of Miss Hall's fine scholarship, steadiness of character and remarkable good sense and judgment as seen in college days. She also referred to the great personal charm which always attracted both old and young to Miss Hall, her beautiful expressive eyes, her merry laugh, eager, alert look and manner, and above all her quick comprehension and sympathetic understanding of people. Mentioning briefly the various positions in which Miss Hall taught after leaving college, Miss Bigelow indicated some noteworthy traits of Miss Hall's character. Her life was based on the Christian ideals and while she did not talk much about religion, her daily life was eloquent in its patience, unselfishness, faith and love. Among the striking traits of her strong individuality were first her power of clear, keen and logical thinking. As a result she sought and found the exact truth about events and principles. The love of truth was most characteristic of her. Another striking trait was her belief in the supreme importance of moderation and the proper balance and proportion of emotion and action. Her own life was a marked example of a life so directed. Her keen sense of humor made it impossible for her to view pretension and sentimentality except with amusement and made her always a piquant and interesting companion. Another noticeable trait was her intense feeling for justice and she was most scrupulous in her dealings with pupils to insure to each one full recognition of effort and achievement. Miss Hall had a genius for friendship; she was very sympathetic in her appreciation and a keen observer of people, quick to read character and motives. All her friends owe her a deep debt of gratitude and love for the inspiration to highest things which her unselfish love and Christian life afforded.

Miss Bigelow then introduced Miss Pendleton as a friend whose acquaintance was Miss Hall went back to childhood days in Westerly and Mrs. Marion Floyd Fellows as the president of the Walnut Hill Alumnae Association. Miss Pendleton spoke of Miss Hall as a friend of student days and Mrs. Fellows recalled her as the girls of Walnut Hill knew her during her twenty years of teaching there.

Miss Pendleton said, "My knowledge of Amelia Hall goes back to early days; the first time I can see her clearly I was less than ten years old, but my intimate knowledge came later when we were both pupils in the Westerly High School. There we spent many days of good fellowship, good fun and good study together. In those days were shown her clear mind and her keen sense of scholarly values, but the richest and fullest share of the gift of her friendship came to me in college days. She showed me the simple ways of the college of that time; she made me free of her friends, at the same time leaving me free to make friends of my own. One of the finest qualities of her friendship was this quality of enlargement. In it all there was a sanity, part of which came from her keen sense of humor. It is impossible for any one of us to pay the debt we owe to our truest friend. She, clear of mind, sound in judgment, keen in humor, lives today in your hearts and in mine."

Mrs. Marion Floyd Fellows said, "As I think of Miss Hall in her relation to the girls of Walnut Hill and our universal love for her, I feel that this was caused by her unusual interest in the girls as individuals. She sought to know each one and bring out the best in her and the best responded to that wonderful personality. She was always glad to have the girls come to her room for pure sociability or to talk over any problems which troubled them. In the class room, Miss Hall was equally successful for this same reason, namely her interest in each individual girl. Her English classes were always a great delight; her quick appreciation of situations and ability to put herself in the author's place made our books live for us. With all our love and respect, there was no sense of hero worship. Her own attitude of comradeship and friendship disarmed this at once. She gave friendship with the girls a charming sense of equality which was unique. Friendship with Miss Hall is now a precious memory,—it was not merely friendship during the years at school. She followed the girls with keen interest through their college careers into their homes or whatever paths they chose to take in the world."

Following Mrs. Fellows' remarks Mrs. George S. Palmer of New London sang very beautifully Handel's "Come Unto Him" and after Mr. Eddy's address and the singing of the hymn, "For all thy saints who from their labors rest," the service closed with the benediction.

The following selections from Mr. Eddy's address give in a general way an impression of his principal thoughts.

"In the peace and quiet of a memorial service like this we are finding sure foundations for spiritual satisfaction. Not all of us in the room are conscious of the fundamental nature of the arguments and reasons in our thought for the satisfaction of this hour. Far from the roar of distant guns and the crash of arms, in the midst of the hurried and belated preparations of our country for this great conflict, we can gather together in a chapel like this and yet not feel ourselves drawn aside from life nor away from reality, for we find here the deepest things that like can teach. The worth of character, the satisfaction of spiritual service, the reality of the revelation of Christ are in the thought not less than in the experience of each one who recalls Miss Hall this afternoon in affection and in high admiration. The contrast of her life with the present national hour need hardly be pointed out. Her backgrounds were those of the hearth, of decades of peace as against the welter and massacre of all the priceless lives demanded by this war. The victories of her life were those of character, even of the sick-room, rather than of the trench and battlefield. There is no reward of iron cross or ribbon of honor or medal in this life, but the greater rewards far beyond any symbols or insignia to express that abide in your heart and in mine. In these greater things than those spread upon the front pages of our newspapers from day to day, we find a deep-souled satisfaction and truer ideals for our guidance.

Here this afternoon I feel that in the details and the backgrounds of her life Miss Hall represents not only the best this country has been able to pour into one span of years; she represents the very best of class, race, faith and time without exception. This is a good deal to claim. We claim it not for the individual, but for all American womanhood, born as she was born, reared as she was reared, educated as she was educated; and if these things are true, let us discover a part of the obligation they leave upon every life thus developed. Behind Miss Hall's forbears were the experiences of the Colonial struggle. They were men of distinction in early Colonial days. More than the individuals do we find in the spirit of the times, as we pass from the Colonial era to the stirring center of the century in which her own life came into the world. In her own family she represents the best that America can produce, not in spite of, but because of the simplicity and many limitations of thrift and economy involved in the struggle for education in the simple community life of our best American towns. I am not sure but that the fact that she was the youngest of six children does not carry with it the compensation of discipline. This life received its education in the public school system, the worth of which we have lost because we ourselves are a part of it, and yet it must remain for us who can appreciate it the finest training school for character that the wide world has ever produced. Her graduation from Wellesley College was in a period when the struggle for character and the emphasis on ideals was perhaps greater than in any other decade of American life. We are too hurried now to grasp the essential values of these earlier days of the education of women in colleges like Wellesley in its first years. It is the best of our American college life that such a large proportion of those who come forth from these halls accept it as their almost unconscious responsibility to employ this training in the training of others. It was not a mode of choice, it was a fundamental obligation of character that she found herself pouring out into the lives of others the same things she had won through the discipline of study and of friendship building.

It was a great privilege in my younger years to remember Miss Hall as she taught in the high school at Leavenworth. Leavenworth is one of the older communities of the West. It is still far removed from the cultivated background of New England which was so natural to her. I can distinctly remember that these elements set her somewhat apart not only from the homes from which many students came, but also from the spirit of many of our instructors.

I am thinking this afternoon that we are too near a life like this, sharing too intimately in the same environment, too conscious of the same background to appreciate the rareness of this life in contrast with the womanhood of the rest of the world.

Miss Hall stands forth this afternoon in our thought not so much in contrast to those intimately near her as she does in vital contrast to those at a greater distance. In no other country could she have touched lives like these; in no other country could she have been free to leave such influences in lives for their up-building. I am more mindful, however, of a truth so fundamental that it escapes my attempt to put it into words. I would leave finally in your thought the satisfaction of service as one particular evi-

dence of the presence of God in this life. You and I have no thought of incompleteness in Miss Hall's life. Beginning with these advantages it came to its end after months of suffering in which her sick-room radiated cheer and courage. There was little consciousness of loss. It was a life so perfectly lived that it could yield its strength back to the Giver without repining and without complaint at its abrupt end. In saying these words I am touching upon a fundamental philosophy. Every thought of our satisfaction in her means that her life was an adequate investment.

Your satisfaction and mine are involved in every thought of affection because this life fully proved the deepest revelation of character that Christ has given to us. God has given nothing better to our world than lives like this, fully rounded, complete, poured out in every breath in the service of others. I should not be true to her spirit in closing, however, if I did not lay upon the lives of these students here the essential challenge that must come from her in every memory. Not by seeking to attain ends of one's own selfish choosing, but rather by losing one's self in the task of education, in daily service, in friendship; not by vanity and self-seeking shall character find its truest fruition, but by self-abnegation and a rich, perfected service shall you and I find words to praise her and experience for our guidance. God has not revealed Himself in vain in a land like this, in an hour like this, when you in your heart can give greater praise to her than to lives lived in the full blaze of notoriety or in greater wealth of prominence. You and I have the right to sit in judgment upon a life like this and in the background of our thoughts find this life a satisfaction where other lives are incomplete. We yield our own high allegiance to its ideals and its paths of service. Through all the years of your life you will never find anything better to admire than such service and such unselfishness. The lesson of such a life will go with us from this place into many a quiet corner, far removed from the greater deeds which seem to mark the pages of history; but you and I, in that place will find ourselves near to the heart of God, as we remember there her character and her service of Christ, the Master of us all."

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALUMNAE!

In printing, this week, the class percentages of those alumnæ who have paid dues to the Alumnæ Association, attention is called to several facts:

1. That, *by vote of the Alumnae,* Commencement and Tree Day notices are sent to *those only who have paid the annual dues of one dollar,* exception being made in the case of reunion classes, to whose unpaid members these notices are sent by courtesy of the Association.

2. That the fiscal year, as indicated on your due bill, runs from September to September, which means that dues paid last June were for the current year—September 1915 to September 1916—unless otherwise specified. If you receive a due bill this year, it means that your dues for *September 1916 to September 1917 are unpaid.*

3. That out of about 5,350 alumnæ, some 2,300 have not yet paid *this year's* dues, although three notices have been sent. It is possible that some of these notices have gone astray because of the lack of correct addresses. The Alumnæ Office asks your prompt support of the activities of the Association of which you are a member.

In case you have occasion to think that a mistake has been made in your account, the office will gladly look up and correct any error.

MARY B. JENKINS,
Alumnae General Secretary.

Class	No. Living Members	No. Paying Dues	Percentage
1879	15	10	66.6
1880	30	18	60.0
1881	17	11	64.7
1882	20	11	55.0
1883	40	18	45.0
1884	52	36	69.2
1885	41	22	53.6
1886	50	31	62.0
1887	54	29	53.7
1888	57	34	59.6
1889	76	37	48.6
1890	88	39	44.3
1891	90	41	45.5
1892	99	56	56.5
1893	107	51	47.6
1894	103	48	46.6
1895	112	58	51.7
*1896	111	63	56.7
1897	137	64	46.7
1898	138	62	44.9
1899	126	57	45.2
1900	129	57	44.1
1901	112	51	45.7
1902	146	80	54.7
1903	140	98	70.0
1904	165	67	40.6

*We regret that the percentage of 1896 was incorrectly entered in the last edition of the *News.*

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR STUDENT GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 6, column 3)

be investigated. The clerk of the Senate shall distribute "complaint blanks" for this purpose and provide for their collection when made out. The disciplinary power of the Senate shall extend to the trial and dismissal of any officer of the Association who shall incur complaint as being delinquent in carrying out the duties of her office.

5. The vacancies occurring in any office of this Association shall be filled by special election. The President may appoint officers to fill such vacancies temporarily.

Clothes and the Woman

We are very glad to be able to offer to college women great facility in making a choice

by offering them the prettiest fashions from *couturieres* and manufacturers that one will find anywhere.

The New Spring Fashions are delightfully attractive--You'll enjoy seeing them.

Jordan Marsh Company

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The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK